

ularly in the Ausable Valley, where it is quite common. According to the writer's own observations, it is to be met with frequently from the vicinity of Clintonville, mentioned above, as far as Upper Jay, a distance along the river of about 15 miles; pitch pine is abundant up to Ausable Forks, 5 miles above Clintonville, but practically disappears between there and Lower Jay. The meeting ground of the two species is thus restricted essentially to a five or ten mile reach along the valley. Even in this section, the species are ordinarily not found together in any abundance on the same site, leading further to the conclusion that the condition described on the Clintonville area is a rather uncommon occurrence.

(The writer is indebted to the late Geo. B. Sudworth of the U. S. Forest Service for some correspondence on the subject, and to the Arnold Arboretum for access to the library and herbarium.)

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RORIPA ISLANDICA AND *R. HISPIDA*

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WHILE looking over with Brother Victorin his collection of 1927 from Anticosti I was impressed with the unusual appearance of the material which he had labeled *Roripa palustris* (L.) Bess. The Anticosti plant differed at once from the common American plant which we generally know as *R. palustris* in its more delicate texture and in its uniformly pinnate or deeply pinnatifid leaves, much as in *R. sylvestris* (L.) Bess.; the common American plant being coarser and stiffer, with heavier foliage, the lower leaves merely somewhat pinnatifid or runcinate at base, the upper coarsely toothed to subentire. The latter plant is common across North America and extends into eastern Asia and in America is passing as *R. palustris* (glabrous and with pods usually ellipsoid) and var. *hispida* (Desv.) Rydb. (more or less hirsute and with pods tending to be subglobose). A few sheets from eastern America match the Anticosti plant and upon comparison are found to be unquestionably the European *R. palustris*. Whether this plant is native in eastern America is doubtful, for several of the specimens come from ballast-lands or from ports or roadsides; but others are from river-banks or other natural habitats.

The combination *Roripa palustris* proves, however, not to carry the

oldest specific name for this European species. Although starting with Linnaeus as *Sisymbrium amphibium*, α . *palustre* and δ . *terrestre* and taken up by later authors as *Sisymbrium palustre* Pollich (1777), *S. terrestre* With. (1796), *Nasturtium terrestre* R. Br. (1812), *N. palustre* DC. (1821) and likewise under *Roripa* and *Radicula*, the European plant had its first *specific* name in *Sisymbrium islandicum* Oeder (1768).

Whether our coarser plant is specifically or only varietally separable from *Roripa islandica* (Oeder) Schinz & Thell. may be debatable; but it is certainly as strong a species as many in this group which are universally recognized. Consequently, until we have evidence to the contrary, it may be treated as an American and eastern Asiatic species, for which the first published specific name was *Brachilobus hispidus* Desv. (1814), this name being given to the hirsute plant which we have been calling *Roripa palustris*, var. *hispidus*.

The bibliography of the two seems to be as follows:

RORIPA ISLANDICA (Oeder) Schinz & Thellung, Viertelj. Naturf. Ges. Zürich, liii. 538 (1908). *Sisymbrium amphibium*, α *palustre* and δ *terrestre* L. Sp. Pl. ii. 657 (1753). *Sisymbrium islandicum* Oeder, Fl. Dan. iii. fasc. 7: 8, t. cccix (1768). *S. amphibium* Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 3 (1768), not L. *S. palustre* (L.) Pollich, Hist. Pl. Palat. ii. 230 (1777), not Garsault (1764). *Radicula palustris* (L.) Moench. Meth. 263 (1794). *S. terrestre* (L.) With. Bot. Arr. Brit. Pl. ed. 3: iii. 582 (1796). *Nasturtium terrestre* (L.) R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 110 (1812). *N. palustre* (L.) DC. Syst. ii. 191 (1821), not Crantz (1769). *Roripa palustris* (L.) Bess. Enum. Pl. Volhyn. 27 (1822).—Eurasia: the following American specimens have been seen. QUEBEC: along railway, 20 miles inland, Anticosti Island, 1917, *Victorin*, no. 4136; dépressions humides dans la platière de l'estuaire, Rivière McKane, Anticosti, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 27,265. NOVA SCOTIA: on ballast, North Sydney, 1883, *J. Macoun*; river flat [near railroad yard], Truro, 1920, *Bissell, Bean, White & Linder*, no. 21,326. NEW HAMPSHIRE: river-beach, Hanover, 1910, *E. F. Williams*. MASSACHUSETTS: Somerville [in metropolitan area], 1878, *C. E. Perkins*; in dry gravel, railroad track, North Cambridge, 1896, *B. L. Robinson*; dry open roadside, Worthington, 1912, *Robinson*, no. 801. CONNECTICUT: Lakeville, 1902, *O. P. Phelps*. NEW YORK: Penn Yan, *Sartwell*.¹ NEW JERSEY: ballast ground, Camden, 1885, *C. A. Gross*.

¹ Upon Sartwell's label Gray made the manuscript note: "Vera, cf. adn. in Pl. Fendl." In the latter work, in 1849, Gray made the comment, under *Nasturtium palustre*: "The only characteristic North American specimens of *N. palustre* which I possess were collected by Dr. Sartwell in Western New York."—Gray, Pl. Fendl. 6 (1849).

RORIPA HISPIDA (Desv.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Bot. Cl. v. 169 (1894). *Brachilobus hispidus* Desv. Journ. Bot. iii. 183 (1814). *Sisymbrium hispidum* (Desv.) Poir. Encyc. Suppl. v. 161 (1817). *Nasturtium hispidum* (Desv.) DC. Syst. ii. 201 (1821). *N. palustre*, var. *hispidum* (Desv.) Gray, Man. ed. 2: 30 (1856). *Roripa palustris hispida* (Desv.) Rydb. Bot. Surv. Neb. iii. 26 (1894) and Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. iii. 149 (1895). *Radicula hispida* (Desv.) Britton, Torreya vi. 30 (1906). *Rad. palustris*, var. *hispidum* (Desv.) Robinson, RHODORA, x. 32 (1908).—Widely ranging in North America.

R. HISPIDA, var. GLABRATA Lunell, Bull. Leeds Herb. no. 2: 6 (1908). *Nasturtium terrestre* of Am. auth., not R. Br. *N. palustre* Am. auth., not DC. *Radicula palustris* Am. auth., not Moench. *Roripa palustris* Am. auth., not Bess.—Widely distributed in North America; Japan.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A NOTE ON THE GENUS *PASPALUM* IN NEW ENGLAND

C. A. WEATHERBY

IN the course of continued work on the series of "Preliminary Lists of New England Plants," it has been necessary to examine with some care the species of *Paspalum* found there. The result is the following note, which is published by way of explanation of the classification to be used in the next list and in the hope that it may prove otherwise useful.

There is no New England plant known to me which answers at all obviously to the description of *Paspalum setaceum* in Gray's Manual, "spikelets glandular-spotted and pubescent." There is, however, a slender, small-spikeleted plant known from Nantucket (according to Bicknell), from two stations in Rhode Island and four in Connecticut, in which close examination under a good lens reveals a bit of minute pubescence near the apex of the second glume, at least in a young flower.¹ Under a 40 × binocular, the hairs composing this pubescence are seen to be tipped with tiny glands. Specimens precisely similar have been seen from New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Specimens otherwise like them from farther south have glandular-spotted and densely pubescent spikelets. From this southern phase the Manual description was no doubt drawn; but (as Mrs. Agnes Chase very kindly informs me)

¹ The glume is hardly ciliolate, as described by Bicknell (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xxxv. 182 (1908)); the binocular shows that the hairs are set definitely back from the margin.